

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for Site 26 has been developed in accordance with 40 CFR 280.66 and 280.67, as referenced by the Utah Administrative Code. Site 26 is the location of two former underground storage tanks (USTs) at Hill Air Force Base (HAFB), Utah. This CAP has been prepared by EA Engineering, Science, and Technology for the Environmental Management Restoration Directorate (EMR), HAFB. The plan follows the format presented by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ), Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR). Information for this report is based on the review of the Abatement and Initial Site Characterization Report, the Subsurface Investigation Report, and Hill Air Force Base (HAFB) records for Site 26.

Two USTs were removed from Site 26 between the 12th and the 19th of May 1988. Excavated soil was removed and replaced with clean fill. Soil samples were collected at 2 ft below the native soil/backfill interface, from three locations at each tank pit at the time of removal. Chemical analyses indicated Oil and Grease concentrations ranging from 25 to 3,760 µg/kg for Tank 26-4, while Tank 26-1 had concentrations <30 µg/kg.

The purpose of a corrective action plan is through investigation/analyses provide a process to help assure or "protect human health and the environment" by developing and evaluating remedial cleanup alternatives. The proposed alternatives are based on the types of contaminants (hydrocarbons, PCBs, metals, etc...), the media (air, soil, or water), and the estimated costs of implementing the various alternatives/technologies.

The objective of this corrective action plan is to aid in the selection of a remedial cleanup alternative that will meet the cleanup levels established by the DERR and be cost effective.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) concentrations and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, and naphthalene (BTEXN) concentrations were analyzed at various depths for four boring locations at Site 26. Of the samples analyzed, only two samples (the 17 ft depth of boring 26SB-1, 107 mg/kg and the 14 ft depth of boring 26SB-4, 1,590 mg/kg) had TPH concentrations above analytical detection limits. The TPH concentrations of these samples are above recommended clean up levels (RCLs) for Level II sites. The other samples were either below analytical detection limits or below DERR RCLs for Level II sites.

A maximum TPH value of 1,590 mg/kg at the 14 ft depth of boring 26SB-4 significantly exceeds the range of concentration levels for Level II sites. The only other TPH value greater than analytical detection limits was observed at the 17 ft depth of boring 26SB-1. Concentrations for BTEXN are all well below the recommended cleanup levels of a Level II site, in fact BTEXN concentrations are below cleanup levels of a Level I site.

There are many remedial alternatives generally accepted and applicable for hydrocarbon contaminated sites. Based on the apparent limited contamination, alternatives which may prove difficult to implement, rely upon unproven

technologies, may not achieve remediation goals, and are not cost effective have been screened. As a result of preliminary screening, the following remedial alternatives remain for detailed evaluation:

- No Action
- Excavation and Disposal of Soils and Sediments
- Soil/Bio Venting

The options discussed in the CAP cover a wide range of technologies and costs. The object of the CAP is to reduce risk to human health and the environment, select the technology that is best suited to the overall site conditions, be cost effective, and attempt to achieve cleanup goals established by the state.

Based on the information gathered during the Abatement and Initial Site Characterization and the Subsurface Investigation Report, the "No Action" alternative is the most feasible option for this site. This selection is based on the following conclusions:

- The TPH concentration of 107 mg/kg observed at the 17 ft depth of boring 26SB-1 marginally exceeds the RCL of 100 mg/kg for TPH at a Level II site. Natural degradation can be expected to effectively reduce TPH concentration at the Tank 26-4 location.
- No free product or gasoline saturated soils have been observed at Site 26.
- The extent and nature of the existing gasoline contamination is indicative of low level spillage or leakage from the tanks.
- The depth to groundwater beneath the contaminated soil is estimated to be between 113 and 133 ft.
- The asphalt covered lot has minimized the risk to human health and the environment.
- Contamination is localized at a shallow depth with no evidence of migration.
- Analytical results of all but two samples at the site were below analytical detection limits or below the RCLs established by the State of Utah.
- Reduction/elimination of surface water runoff infiltration by asphalt paving.

In comparison with the other remedial alternatives, the "No Action" is the most feasible and cost effective solution for Site 26.